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SEBASTIAN STUTZ,
SURVEYOR and CIVIL ENGINEER.
Office, Erie street, above Union National
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Office and Foundry, Main st., West of
Canal 245-1y

Miscellaneous.
DON'T GO IN.
It is lighted, we know, like a palace,
That fair-gilded temple of sin—
It has signs on the walls—not us read them—
The 'Best of Wine, brandy and gin'—
(As if human stomachs could need them)—
My son, oh! my son, don't go in!

Though it giveth its beautiful color,
Though it gleams in the cup like a rose,
Though it sucks like a serpent to charm you,
And glitters and glimmers, and glows,
Like the bright, wily serpent 'twill harm you,
And rob you of earthly repose.

It will tarnish your glorious manhood,
And sow the vile seeds of disgrace—
Why then don't you all on the altar
Lay down your lives in sacrifice?
Why enter this crime-haunted place?
Much better to pass it a stranger,
Than God's holy image deface!

Much better to gird on the armor
To fight life's great battle, and win,
Than to lay down your all on the altar
Of this temple of sin—
To strike for the riches and not suffer—
My son, oh! my son, don't go in.

An esteemed friend and intelligent
reader, some time since, left the follow-
ing article at this office, with the sugges-
tion that it be published. Although
it is not very orthodox, nor does it ap-
pear in an orthodox paper (for it is
taken from the Boston Investigator)
yet there is a spirit of candor manifest-
ed which will commend its perusal to
many readers.

CURING DISEASE BY PRAYER.
If this could be done, the Americans
would be a remarkable healthy people,
and it might almost be said of them as
it often is said of the imaginary coun-
try called Heaven,—"No fevers, no
malaria, no aches nor pains, and in a
word no sickness whatever." It would
be an unprofitable state of things for
doctors, apothecaries, nurses, under-
takers, &c., but it would be a great gain
to the public generally, and especially
to the poor and their children, and
somehow the poor always seem to have
the most of those blessings. Another
thing, it would be an incontrovertible
argument for the truth of the Christian
religion and of the error of Infidelity.
Indeed, the Infidels would be uncom-
monly scarce when it was found that
prayer could cure all diseases and keep
a man in good health through his
whole life, for praying would probably
operate both ways, and prevent as
well as cure. "It is a consummation
much devoutly to be wished," if we
may be allowed so pious an expression.

But, unfortunately, prayer does not
work in this preventive, recuperative,
and restoring manner. It ought to,
however, if it really possesses the merit
or virtue claimed in its behalf, for be-
sides its praises by the clergy and the
church we read in the Christian's text
book, the New Testament, "The pray-
er of faith shall save the sick and the
Lord shall raise him up," [James v. 15]
We doubt the correctness of this de-
claration, as we see no evidence in its
favor, and if we were attacked with
now with varioloid, (about the only sick-
ness that we remember of ever having)
we should think our chances of recov-
ery would be much better if we called
in our infidel friend Dr. B., than if we
trusted for a cure to the prayers of the
Rev. W. B. B. The minister would
have the most faith, no doubt, but the
doctor would have the most science,
and that would do the business provid-
ed the case was curable. Faith against
science is about the same as preferring
belief to knowledge. We once knew a
deacon—a sincere and good man, much
better than the average of deacons—
who thought he could save one of his
sick children by prayer, and he per-
formed the ceremony several times a
day for several weeks. He had such
strong faith in the efficacy of prayer,
that he would not employ a doctor,
and when we recommended with him
on the impropriety and injustice of
such an unwise course, he calmly re-
plied that we had "no faith in the
promises vouchsafed to God's people,"
and that in consequence of our sinful-
ness he would also present our own
case to the Throne of Grace that we
might be hopefully converted. He did
so, for we heard him and respected
him for his sincerity and kind interest
in our welfare, but his prayers neither
produced our conversion nor saved his
son from death.

A great excitement has lately been
caused among Christians on account of
the famous scientific Prof. Tyndall of
England proposing to test the efficacy
of prayer in the hospitals, in order to
ascertain what percentage of the
patients are cured by performance of
that ceremony. He has been univer-
sally censured by the clergy for his in-
fidel proposition, and yet he is only
trying them by their own doctrine.
They are all the time magnifying the
importance of prayer: it can save the
sick: "the prayer of the righteous
availeth much," &c. Prof Tyndall, be-
ing a sensible, practical man, proposed
that kind of test in regard to the ef-
ficacy of prayer, and straightway the
clergy and clergy are down on him for
blasphemy! They illustrate, thereby,
the pretensions and the bigoted nature
of their religion. It not only does not
do what it professes to do, but it abas-
es the man who asks it to make its
practice square with its theory.

CALIFORNIA AS IT WAS.
It was a driving, vigorous, restless
population in those days. It was a
the only population of the kind that
the world has ever seen gathered to-
gether, and it is not likely the world
will ever see its like again. For, ob-
serve, it was an assemblage of two
hundred thousand young men—not
simmering, dainty, kid-gloved wen-
chings, but stalwart, muscular, dauntless
young braves, brimfull of push and
energy, and royally endowed with ev-
ery attribute that goes to make up a
peerless and magnificent manhood—
the very pick and choice of the world's
glorious ones. No women, no children,
no gray and stooping veterans—none
but erect, bright-eyed, quick moving,
strong handed young giants—the
strangest population, the finest popu-
lation, the strongest gallant host that
ever trooped down the startled solitudes
of an unpeopled land. And where
are they now? All gone, or nearly
all—victims devoted upon the altar
of the golden calf—the noblest
holocaust that ever waited its sacrificial
incense heavenward. It is pitiful to
think upon.

In those days miners would flock in
crowds to catch a glimpse of that rare
and blessed spectacle, a woman! Old
inhabitants tell how, in a certain camp,
the news went abroad early in the
morning that a woman was come! They
had seen a calico dress hanging out of
a wagon down at the camping-ground—
—sign of emigrants from over the
plains. Everybody went down there,
and a shout went up when an actual
bona fide dress was discovered flutter-
ing in the wind! The male emigrant
was visible—the miners said:
"Fetch her out!"

He said: "It is my wife, gentlemen—
—she is sick—we have been robbed of
money, provisions, everything, by the
Indians—we want to rest."
"Fetch her out! We've got to see
her!"
"But, gentlemen, the poor thing—
she—"

"Fetch her out!" they swung
their hats and sent up three rousing
cheers and a tiger; and they crowded
around and gazed at her, and touched
her dress, and listened to her voice
with the look of men who listened to a
memory rather than to a present real-
ity—and then they collected twenty-
five hundred dollars in gold and gave
it to the man, and swung their hats
again and gave three more cheers, and
went home satisfied.

Once I dined in San Francisco with
the family of a pioneer, and talked
with his daughter, a young lady whose
first experience in San Francisco was
an adventure, though she herself did
not remember it, as she was only two
or three years old at the time. Her
father said that, after landing from the
ship, they were walking up the street,
a servant leading the party with the
little girl in her arms. And presently
a huge miner, bearded, belted, spurred,
and bristling with deadly weapons—
just down from a long campaign in the
mountains, evidently—barred the way,
stopped the servant, and stood gazing
with a face all alive with gratification
and astonishment. Then he said rever-
ently:

"Well, if it ain't a child!" And then
he snatched a little leather sack out of
his pocket and said to the servant:
"There's a hundred and fifty dollars
in dust, there, and I'll give it to you to
let me kiss the child!"
That anecdote is true.

But see how things change. Sitting
at that dinner table, listening to that
anecdote, if I had offered double the
money for the privilege of kissing the
same child, I would have been refused.
Seventeen added years have more than
doubled the price.

And while upon this subject I will
remark that once in Star City, in the
Humboldt mountains, I took my place
in a sort of long, post office single file
of miners, to patiently await my turn
to peep through a crack in the cabin
and get a sight of the splendid new
sensation—a genuine live woman! Af-
ter the lapse of half an hour my turn
came, and I put my eye to the crack,
and there she was, with one arm akimbo,
and tossing flapsacks with the other.
And she was one hundred and sixty-
five (being in a calmer mood, now I
voluntarily knock off a hundred from
that) years old, and hadn't a tooth in
her head.—Mark Twain.

A man taught a parrot to repeat only
the words, "What doubt is there of
that?" He took the bird to a bazaar,
and offered it for sale, fixing the price
at one hundred rupees. A rich Mogul
asked the parrot, "Are you worth one
hundred rupees?" The parrot answer-
ed, "What doubt is there of that?" The
Mogul was delighted, bought the bird,
and took it home. After learning that
the parrot could say nothing but the
words he had heard, he exclaimed:
"What a fool to buy this bird." Like
an echo the parrot exclaimed: "What
doubt is there of that?"

A few days since a wee bit of a boy
astonished his mother. She had occa-
sion to chastise him slightly for some
offense he had committed. Charley
sat very quietly in his chair for some
time afterward, no doubt, thinking
very profoundly. At last he broke out
thus: "Muzzer, I wish I'd get anuzzer
housekeeper, I've got tired of seein'
you around."

COL ETHAN ALLEN.
Our readers are familiar with the
name and history of Col. Ethan Allen,
of revolutionary fame, and one of our
church. We find the following allu-
sion to him in the Boston Times by a
correspondent who writes from the vi-
cinity where Allen resided:
"This traditional history of the plan
for seizing Fort Ticonderago, or as it
was then called, Fort Carillon, (chime
of bells) in allusion to the neighboring
Lake George waterfalls, is believed to
be strictly true. It has descended in
the Chittenden family (Madame Chittenden,
who died several years ago, having been the
daughter of Col. Easton,) from that
day until now, and is part of the fol-
lowing of Pittsfield.

"The Green Mountain boys, who,
under the command of Col. Ethan Al-
len, afterwards (on the 10th of May)
surprised the fort, took prisoners Capt
De LaPlaine and fifty men, and cap-
tured one hundred and twenty pieces of
artillery, had for their nucleus the very
men whom Col. John Brown collected
from Hancock, Lanesboro, and Pitts-
field. Allen entered heartily into the
scheme when it was broached. He was
combative by nature, and loved a fight.
Arnold was present at the capture, also,
though he held no command. It was
a great thing for that day; the seizing
of Ticonderago, and Allen's demand
for its surrender, in the name of the
great Jehovah and the Continental
Congress, went like a torch through
every state, firing all loyal hearts.

"Ethan Allen was remarkable for
his terse use of words. Among the
sentences he was accustomed to utter,
which have become proverbs in the
community among the ancestry of Ver-
mont was at that time debatable land.
New York and Massachusetts both
claimed it. Connecticut was also a
party in the quarrel. The old, absurd
grants of Charles II. led to immen-
surable difficulties. Finally when the de-
cision of the courts was against the
settlers, Allen said in a meeting called
to consider the matter: 'Now, boys, re-
sist! We have cleared these fields and
grown this corn. Let them come and
take them if they dare. They'll find
to their cost that the Gods of the hills
are not the Gods of the valleys.'

HOW A PRESIDENT IS ELECTED.
Each state is entitled to as many
electors for president and vice presi-
dent as it has senators and representa-
tives in congress.
In each state the electors are chosen
by a plurality vote. That is, if there
are three sets of electors voted for, the
highest number of votes is chosen.
But a candidate for president in or-
der to be successful, must have a ma-
jority of all the electors.

If there be three candidates for
president and none of them receive a
majority of the electoral college, there
is no choice, and the election then goes
to the house of representatives.
The house must confine their choice
to the three highest candidates voted
for by the electors. The representa-
tives vote by states, and each state has
but one vote, so that the power of Del-
aware is as great as that of New York.
A candidate to be successful, must re-
ceive a majority of all the states, or
nineteen states. If the delegation is
divided, the vote of the state can not
be cast, and therefore is lost.

The time has arrived, when, in many
parts of our country, the want of forest
trees for the purposes of building, fen-
cing, fuel, shade, shelter and general
effect in the landscape, is being keenly
felt. It is, therefore, plain enough
that in the clearing of farms great care
should be taken to leave belts and
masses of trees; for, although single
trees and little groves, when stripped
of the protection of larger masses, may
not be able to withstand the elements,
still those of greater extent serve the
most desirable purposes, both for use
and ornament. The mania, in many
regions of country, for stripping the
whole face of nature of every tree and
shrub, is so great as to destroy some of
the finest effects of the most charming
landscapes. Would it not be well to
use great judgment in deciding what
trees should be cut down? The tree,
a hundred years in growing, may be
cut down in an hour! Then let the
noble and beautiful trees, save, when
they have to be removed for the pur-
poses of profitable cultivation of the
soil, be protected rather than destroy-
ed, and let our young men plant young
trees. They will benefit their children,
if not themselves, and serve as very ex-
pressive mementos of their usefulness.
The snow, nature's overcoat for the
soil, is drifted in the absence of shelter
from the high winds, and in many in-
stances, in the absence of trees our
crops are laid bare to the biting blasts
of winter.

Among the more interesting collec-
tions lately received at the Smithsonian
Institute, Washington, is a mummified
head, retaining all the features of
life including the hair, lips, etc., but
reduced by some process so, as not to
exceed the size of an ordinary fist.
These heads are found among the Ja-
vane tribes in the provinces of Chim-
borazo, in Peru, and are said to be of
very great antiquity, there being no
indication of recent preparation.

A very large and influential element
in England favors prohibition, and it is
not impossible that unless men and
women learn to use liquor moderately,
the traffic may yet be abolished. At a
recent meeting of the Temperance
Alliance of Liverpool, a Rev. Mr. Nu-
gent made an address in which he said
that there was no man living better
qualified to pronounce sentence of the
liquor traffic. His life was spent most-
ly in Liverpool Borough Jail, and there
he had an unparalleled picture on the so-
cial state of the people. "From the
first of October, 1871, to the first of the
past month there had been 13,723 peo-
ple committed to that prison, nine out
of ten being due to drink. There had
been seven thousand women. What
was the country coming to when the
women of the land, upon whom the so-
cial fabric rested were being destroyed?
(Cheers.) The fruit of the working-
man's labor was the inheritance of his
children, but to an overwhelming ex-
tent this fruit was being spent in drink.
The coppers and silver and gold in a
publican's drawer was stamped with
more than Caesar's image—it was
stamped with blood and tears. (Cheers.)
The traffic was unholy and unrighteous
and must be put down."

The Chinese have a most ingenious
mode of reckoning by the aid of the
fingers, performing all the operations
of addition, subtraction, multiplication,
and division, with numbers from one
up to a hundred thousand. Every fin-
ger of the left hand represents nine
figures, as follows: The little finger
represents unites, the ring finger tens,
the middle finger hundreds, the fore-
finger thousands, the thumb tens of
thousands. When the three joints of
each finger are touched from the palm
toward the tip, they count one, two
and three of each of the denominations
as above named. Four, five, and six
are counted on the back of the finger
joints in the same way; seven, eight
and nine are counted on the right side
of the joints, from the palm to the tip.
The forefinger of the right hand is used
as a pointer. Thus, one thousand two
hundred and thirty-four would be in-
dicated by first touching the joint of
the forefinger; next the hand on the
inside; next the middle joint of the
middle finger on the inside; next the
end joint of the ring finger on the in-
side, and finally, the joint of the little
finger next the hand on the outside.
The reader will be able to make fur-
ther examples for himself.

For the Boys.—Henry Ward Beecher
has written this: "I never saw any-
body do anything that I did not watch
him and see how he did it, for there is
no telling but that some time I might
have to do it myself. I was going
across a prairie; my horse began to
limp. Luckily I came across a black-
smith's shop, but the smith was not at
home. I asked the woman of the house
if she would allow me to start a fire
and make the shoe. She said I might
if I knew how. So I started a fire and
heated the shoe red hot and turned it
to fit my horse's foot, and pared the
hoof, and turned the points of the nails
out cunningly, as I had seen the black-
smith do, so that driving into the hoof
they should not go into the quick, and
I went immediately to a smith, and
told him to put the shoe on properly.
He looked at the horse's foot and paid
me the greatest compliment I ever re-
ceived in my life. He told me if I had
put on that shoe I had better follow
blacksmithing all my life. Now I never
should have known how to do this if
I had not looked on and seen others do
it."

If the coal beds of the earth should
ever become exhausted, it is possible
that the source of supply may be re-
placed by new beds rising from the
bottom of the seas. Indeed, some-
thing of the kind is now actually occur-
ing. The island of New Foundland,
which contains 57,000 square miles,
and has a population of 100,000, is
joined by banks or shoals much larger
than the island itself. It is on these
banks that the cod fisheries are so ex-
tensively pursued. The Grand Bank
is 600 miles long by 200 miles broad.
Now it has been conclusively shown
that the whole island is rising from the
sea, and in the course of time may be
expected to join its banks, which are
great seams of coal, which are
pronounced inexhaustible have been
discovered in New Foundland, and
there is no reason to doubt that these
seams also extend under the banks.
So it appears that in one case at least
coal beds are now coming to the sur-
face from the depths of the ocean, and
it is not improbable that similar forces
may be producing similar results in
other parts of the world.

The secrets of health, Keep warm.
eat regularly and slowly, maintain regu-
lar bodily habits, take early and very
light suppers, keep a clean skin, keep
cheerful and respectable company, keep
out of debt, don't set your mind on
things you don't need, mind your own
business, subdue curiosity, and avoid
drugs.

Wendell Phillips says: "Put an
American baby, six months old, on his
feet, and he will immediately say: 'Mr.
Chairman, and call the next cradle to
order.'"

The Boston Transcript says: "Those
who remember Mr. Steward in his pre-
sidential, leaning with his hands in his
trousers' pockets against the rail of the
outer row of seats in the old senate
chamber, and throwing out sentences
as sound; polished and clear cut as the
golden coinage of the mint, without
apparent effort, will accept him as the
founder of a new school of American
oratory, which dispenses with the wind-
mill exercises and congestion of the
lungs, gives the bird of freedom inter-
vals of repose, and assimilates our
style of debate to the committee room
manner of the English parliament,
rather than the sound and fury of the
backwoods stump oratory."

How touching is this tribute of Hon.
Thomas H. Benton to his mother's in-
fluence: "My mother asked me never
to use tobacco; I have never touched
it from that time to the present day.
She asked me never to gamble, and I
have never gambled; I cannot tell who
is losing in games that are being play-
ed. She admonished me, too, against
hard drinking; and whatever capacity
for endurance I have at present, and
whatever usefulness I have, I attrib-
ute to having complied with her pious
and correct wishes. When I was seven
years of age she asked me not to drink;
and then I made a resolution of total
abstinence; and that I have adhered to
it through all time, I owe to my
mother."

All the petroleum that has been found
is in a strip of territory 20 miles in
width, extending from Canada to Ten-
nessee, parallel with the edge of the
secondary formation and the Allegheny
mountain range. Nine-tenths of the
present production is found in the
Pennsylvania oil region, which is about
eighty miles in length.

If you are known whar yu live az a
young man ov a great deal of purity ov
karakter and but little siap few yu, my
parantal advice tew you would be tew
stay right whar yu are, and live on
pure reputashen.—Billings.

Childhood is often humorous, with-
out being conscious of the fact. Ar-
temus Ward or Josh Billings never wrote
anything of the funny order equal to
the following composition of a little
boy in Bishop Scott's grammar school,
Portland, Oregon, which we find print-
ed verbatim et literatim in the New
York Ledger:

"Ma, why don't you speak?" said
little Jake. "Why don't you say suthin'
funny?" "What can I say? Don't you
see I'm frying doughnuts? Say some-
thing funny indeed!" "Well, yer might
say, Jake, won't yer have a cake? That
'ud be funny for you."

The printer who could set anything
was requested by the executive com-
mittee of the poultry show to set a hen.
Typo was equal to the occasion, and
opened the coop, and Dame Partridge
flew out; he claimed he had set her
—at liberty. The committee thought
it a case of distribution, and the printer
expressed his willingness to pi the
matter.

The annual value of iron manufact-
ured in the United States is \$900,000,
000, and the wages of labor engaged
on it exceed \$600,000,000. The num-
ber of workmen employed is 940,000.

The growth of Philadelphia last year
was marked by the erection of 7 found-
ries, 64 factories, 127 stores, 792 un-
classified buildings, and 5365 dwelling
houses—in all 6,275 dwellings, of them-
selves enough to form a considerable
town.

An undertaker's office recently bore
the following cheering inscription:
"Gone for a dead man—back
soon."

The following is the advertisement of
a western tailor: "Wanted—two or
three steady girls to put on pants."

An old farmer in New Hampshire re-
cently killed a pig, and being asked
how much it weighed, replied it did
not weigh as much as he expected and
he did not expect it would.

A gentleman having presented his
church with the Ten Commandments,
it was wittily said that he gave them
away because he could not keep them.

A compass has four points, that's
certain; but a pair of compasses has
only two.

A lady asked a gentleman how old
he was. He replied: "What you do in
everything." What was his age?—XL.
How should a lady, going a buggy
riding, dress herself?—Demorest's
Magazine.

Various Lots with Dwellings, and per-
 mitted vacant lots in the city. Far
 Lands in the vicinity.
 Prices Low, and Terms Easy.
 KENT JARVIS
 Massillon, O. April 24, 1872.—wt

The best Horse Blankets at the
 lowest prices can be found at
 KELLEY & BROWN

VINEGAR BITTERS

FREE FROM ALCOHOL

PURELY VEGETABLE

DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA

VINEGAR BITTERS

PURE

Vinegar Bitters not a vile Fenny Duink
 Poor Rhum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and
 various Lignors, doctored, spiced, and sweetened
 to make the taste called "Gentle," "Aromatic,"
 "Restorative," &c., that lead the tapper on to drink-
 eness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from
 the native roots and herbs of California, free from
 all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the Great Blood
 Purifier, and the most agreeable and health giving

PURE DR. WALLA TORNIA HOT

TUREKA

VINEGAR BITTERS

Vinegar Bitters are not a "Fancy Drink" like Peppermint, Whisky, Prosecco, Spiced and Citrus Liquors, doctored, riped, and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," etc., that lead the tippler to drinklessness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the native roots and herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the Great Blood

VINEGAR BITTERS

Vinegar Bitters are not a vile fancy drink made of Poor Root, Whiskey, Proof, Spirit, and other vile ingredients. They are a perfect Remedy to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Pleasers," etc., that lead the uppermost to drink and eat. They are made from the finest and purest ingredients, and are made from the native roots and herbs of California, free from all alcoholic Stimulants. They are the great Blood Purifier, and the most effective Principle, a Perfect Renal and Liver agent for the system, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to its normal condition. They are the best of all invigorating, both mind and body. They are easy of administration, prompt in their action, and their results, permanent. They are the best of all cures.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain in bad health, or be afflicted with any of the diseases, or be cured by other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Stomach, Gout, Tightness of the Chest, Dropsy, Rheumatism, and all the diseases of the Blood, are cured by the use of these Bitters.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism.—This is the best medicine for Rheumatism, whether it be of the Acute or Chronic kind, but more so in the latter than in the former. It is equally good for the Rheumatism of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Spleen, and for the Rheumatism of the Joints. Such Discharges are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Liver, and is cured by the use of this Purgative as well as of a Tonic, possessing also the peculiar merit of acting on the Liver.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Blisters, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurs, Discolorations of the Skin, Hemorrhoids and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Blisters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Grateful Workmen proclaim **WALKER'S Bitters** the most necessary and invigorant that ever saw the light of day.

Flu, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of the delicate child, may be easily and completely removed. Says a distinguished physician: "There is scarcely an individual on the face of the globe who is free from the presence of the young of worms. It is not upon the healthy elements of the body that worms exist, but upon the diseased elements, and they are the cause of the following noxious results: No system of medicine, no vermines, no anthelmintics will remove them from the system."

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, and the like, are liable to become paralyzed in life, are subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of **WALKER'S Bitters** every day.

Bilious, Remittent, and Intermitent Fevers.

Fever, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a

Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters is not cathartic for the purpose equal to Dr. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS. It is a powerful purgative, and is especially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to Dr. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS. It is a powerful purgative, and is especially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to Dr. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS. It is a powerful purgative, and is especially necessary.

Directions.—Take of the Bitters on going to

bed at night from a half to one and one-half wine-
glassful. Eat good nourishing food, such as beef-
steak, mutton chop, venison, roast beef, and vege-
tables, and take out-door exercise. They are
composed of purely vegetable ingredients, and
contain no spirit.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, Cal., &
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SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS & DEALERS.

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Treats all private diseases with great success. Spermatorrhea, or seminal weakness and impotence, caused by selfabuse, etc.—producing General Debility of the body, Indigestion, want of proper Manliness, Loss of Memory, Indolence; reducing the System so as to render Marriage unadvisable—Permanently Cured.
Long standing constitutional disease skillfully treated and cured.

The doctor gives particular attention to Female complaints, Sterility, Amenorrhoea, Menorrhagia, and all such diseases, causing annoyance and interfering with the general health and enjoyment of life, invariably removed.

Send for the doctor's medical pamphlet, treating, in plain language, on venereal diseases, enabling the afflicted to understand

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Diseases than any other physician in Pittsburg.
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[illegible]

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